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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 871)

Name of Candidate	Haseeb		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	32697
Center JMI	JMI (Jamia)	Date 31 Aug 17	31 Aug 17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Criticism about the judiciary should be welcomed, so long as criticisms do not hamper the "administration of justice". In this context discuss whether the power of contempt of court given to the higher judiciary limits the freedom granted by Article 19(1)(a) and whether these two can be reconciled.

जब तक आलोचनाएं "न्याय के प्रशासन" में बाधा न डालें, न्यायपालिका के संबंध में आलोचनाओं का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या उच्चतर न्यायपालिका को दी गई न्यायालय की अवमानना की शक्ति अनुच्छेद 19 (1) (a) द्वारा प्रदत्त स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करती है और क्या इन दोनों में सामंजस्य हो सकता है?

India follows the principle of separation of powers.

The Court in India has 2 powers. One of them is related to Breach of Privilege and the Other is related to Contempt of Court

Court

Breach | Contempt of Court

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Breach of privilege involves trampeling upon rights, privileges and immunities. Contempt of Court involves interfering with the administration of Justice in such a way that it hits the authority of the Court. Thus it can be said that Contempt power limits the Freedom of speech as :-

(a) Constructive Criticism is not encouraged. In every sense Criticism is trampled eg Courts regularly call out people for criticising

(b) Arbitrariness is high → something similar to defamation where the Judge interprets whether the step is a Contempt of Court

(c) Makes the Court immune from criticism

(d) Increases authoritarianism of the Court.

(e) Prevents citizens from standing up to controversial decisions eg NAZ foundation

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case related to LGBT's

On the other side

(a) Maintains Independence of Judiciary

(b) Ensures that uncalled criticism is curbed and nipped in the bud.

(c) Ensures the executive does not try and confront the court via other means eg through Press.

(d) Ensures Separation of powers and allows Court to ensure Justice.

The 2 can be reconciled as:

(a) Contempt of Court to be clearly defined in a separate ruling.

(b) Reasonable restrictions guidelines of FOS given by the Court.

(c) Breach of Privileges should be clearly separated from Contempt.

Thus the above steps can be taken to reconcile the FOS and COC.

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2. Special rights are not privileges but they are granted to make it possible for minorities to preserve their identity, culture and traditions. Elaborate in the context of India with examples.

विशिष्ट अधिकार विशेषाधिकार नहीं हैं, बल्कि अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए अपनी पहचान, संस्कृति और परंपराओं के संरक्षण को संभव बनाने के लिए इन्हें प्रदान किया गया है। उदाहरण सहित भारत के संदर्भ में सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Indian Minorities can be defined as :-

Any non-majoritarian community with a distinct, culture, identity and wishes to preserve the same is known as a Minority Community

Minorities

Linguistic Religious

Minorities
1. Muslims
2. ~~Hindu~~ Jains
3. Parsis
4. Jain
5. Buddhists
6. Sikhs

Special rights have been given to preserve the identity culture as :-

a) A-29 : Ensures protection of for any Community which has a distinct culture etc.

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b)

(a) A-30 : Allows the minority to establish educational institutions to preserve their culture

(c) Right to property of minorities i.e. they will be suitable to protect their culture and would be liable for compensation

(d) Minorities in T MA Pai Case have been allowed to have a separate fee structure

(e) NO, reservation for economically weaker sections in minority institutions

(f) In DU V/S St. Stephens College minorities were allowed to have 50% reservation for their own.
However these are not granted as

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Privileges as :

(a) Right to Property does not mean uncontrolled, extension trampling of other property

(b) The State reserves the right to take these rights away via Amendment to the Constitution.

(c) Rights doesn't mean discrimination with other communities (eg EWS 25% reservation not granted)

(d) Rights doesn't mean that specific class would be denied admission, just because they belong to a certain community eg majority community.

Thus, these are rights that help in preservation of culture but are not privileges for life

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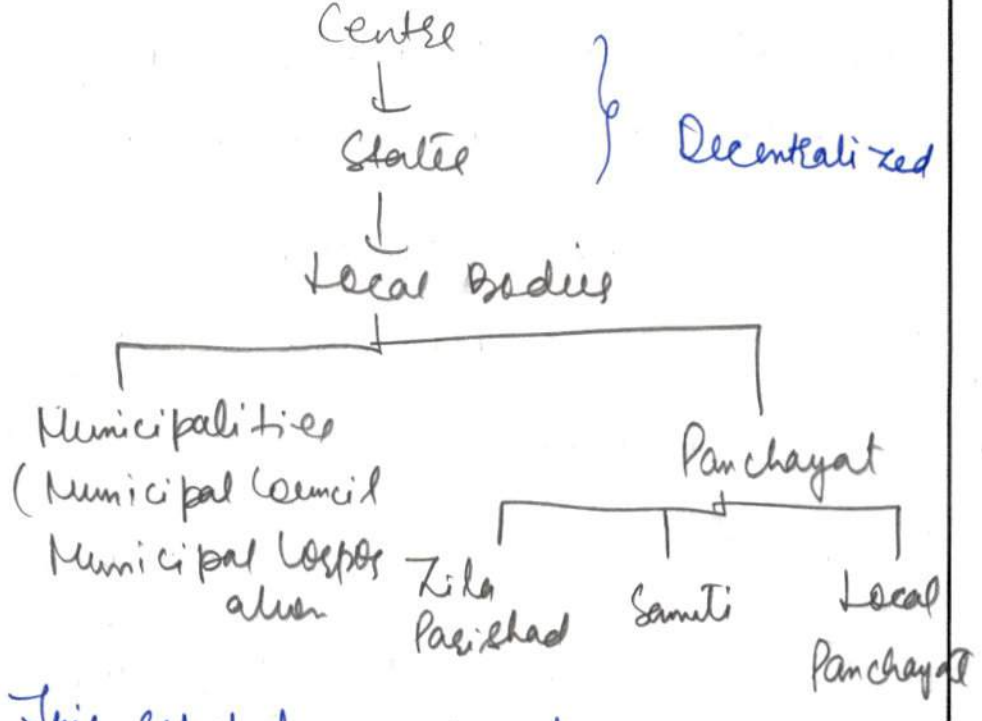
3. A clear delineation of functions of local governments vis-à-vis State Governments will only strengthen the principle of subsidiarity. In this context, discuss the challenges and the reforms required for effective democratic decentralization in India.

राज्य सरकारों के साथ-साथ स्थानीय सरकारों के कार्यों के स्पष्ट आरेखण (निरूपण) से केवल अनुषंगिकता का सिद्धांत पुष्ट होगा। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में प्रभावी लोकतांत्रिक विकेंद्रीकरण के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India Federal setup involves a 2 tier setup



This set up however is fraught with challenges. The challenges however can be written

(a) MLA's MPs still are a part of Zila Parishad and Samiti (even though the

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Clause is optional

(b) Effective devolution of funding is absolutely missing. Finance Commission recommendations not followed.

(c) State not "ready" to give up its power of taxation to the local govt.

(d) State not ready to give up specific subjects eg local police, law and order, irrigation etc.

(e) A single structure not effectively followed

(f) Elections are delayed - Regular elections not conducted by State Election Commission

(g) Premature dissolution of Assemblies by States.

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Reforms :

(a) Ensure that local bodies get enough subjects to work upon to make devolution entirely effective.

(b) Powers of taxation (as suggested by ARC) have to be transferred to LB's.

(c) Local Bodies have to be treated as the 3rd tier not a subsidiary govt. department

(d) Eliminate the role of MP's and MLA's

(e) Delineate areas of governance w.r.t to District Collector and Panchayat.

(f) Ensure that local bodies are effective via regular devolution of funds as recommed by SFC.

Thus, the challenges are present, but steps can be taken to overcome them.

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4. Despite being a welcome step, Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 fails to resolve the issue of overlapping of jurisdiction between the legislature and judiciary. Analyse.

स्वागत योग्य कदम होने के बावजूद, अंतरराज्यीय जल विवाद (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2017 विधायिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच क्षेत्राधिकार के परस्पर अतिव्यापन का मुद्दा सुलझाने में विफल रहा है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India suffers from a number of Inter State River water disputes.

Two major ones are

(a) Narmada Water Dispute
(b) Kaveri Dispute
(c) Krishna.
(d) Satluj.
(e) Godavari

As a result Parliament passed the Inter-State Water Disputes Act in 1956, ~~to create a tribunal~~ (which empowered the Centre) to create a tribunal to solve these disputes. The decision of the tribunal was final.

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However over the years the tribunal has been ineffective and thus the Act was amended and it has come as a welcome step because :-

(a) A single permanent tribunal to be created to solve all the disputes. This would ensure that tribunal reconstitution doesn't have to be done

(b) A data agency to collect water related data for effective use of tribunal will help in getting a real picture.

(c) The decision of permanent tribunal would be final, thus decreasing pendency.

(d) Experts to be consulted by the tribunal from Central Water Commission would allow the tribunal to pass through technical issues.

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However it fails as :-

(a) No, appeal granted to superior courts.

(b) Thus tricky disputes should be decided by courts, but are decided by arbitrary tribunals.

(c) The Parliament at any point can dissolve the tribunal leaving the pendency as it is

(d) Judges of Supreme Court & High Court appointed to tribunals would be at the mercy of ~~courts~~ Parliament

Thus it is a welcome step, but has some issues as well.

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5. Critically discuss the major reforms introduced in the area of electoral funding in Union Budget 2017. Do you think that state funding of elections is a viable idea to check misuse of money power in politics?

2017 के केंद्रीय बजट में चुनावी वित्तपोषण को लेकर प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रमुख सुधारों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। क्या आप मानते हैं कि राजनीति में धनबल का दुरुपयोग रोकने के लिए चुनावों का राज्य द्वारा वित्त पोषण एक व्यावहारिक विचार है?

India is a geographically diverse country and election funding has remained a tricky and contentious issue

Issues of election funding
1. Breach of expenses
2. Corruption
3. Black money.
4. Crony Capitalism
5. Unverified sources
6. Cash used.
7. Bribery
8. Freebies

To tackle these issues a number of reforms have been initiated

(a) Electoral bonds to allow for funding of political parties. Would keep donors as anonymous.

(b) Decrease in "anonymous" donation from 20,000 to 2000 is a welcome step as it would curb cash donations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Tax returns to be filed by all parties to assess returns and sources

(d) Income tax exemptions only if above followed.

Issues

(a) Electoral bonds to keep donor's and receiver's anonymous. These are bearer bonds

(b) Decrease in donation from 20,000 to 2,000 will not do much good. People who paid 20,000 will now pay 2,000.

(c) No, specific law for all funding via digitalised mode.

(d) Income tax exemptions provided to political parties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

State funding of elections

Pro's

(a) Decrease bribery, corruption

(b) Decrease Crony capitalism

(c) Would make government further accountable.

(d) Would rule out non-serious political parties.

(e) Better transparency in funding.

(f) Returns filed can be audit

Cons:

(a) External sources can still fund political parties

(b) India has corrupt politicians and ~~has~~ a criminalized neta.

(c) Would go against registered political parties

(d) Bribery etc would not be curbed.

Thus has both pro's and cons

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The provision of 33% reservation of seats for women in urban local body elections in Nagaland has been in news for various reasons in recent times. Discuss the underlying issues in light of the constitutional provisions at stake and the social realities of the state.

हाल ही में नागालैंड में शहरी स्थानीय निकाय के चुनावों में महिलाओं के लिए 33% सीटों के आरक्षण का प्रावधान विभिन्न कारणों से सुर्ख़ियों में रहा है। इस सन्दर्भ में राज्य की सामाजिक वास्तविकताओं तथा दाँव पर लगे संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के आलोक में अंतर्निहित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently Nagaland, a state belonging to North-Eastern part of the Country was in news related to 33% reservation of seats for women in local bodies. The Naga's resisted this because and this issues are as:-

(a) The provision of 73rd, 74th amendment of the constitution does not apply to NAGAland, thus no reservation can be given for women.

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(b) Nagaland enjoys protection under 5th Schedule of the ~~State~~ Constitution, therefore any amendment would have to be approved by house not of the President but on the advice of Tribes Advisory Council. It was not consulted and therefore the protest.

(c) Nagas enjoy special protection under A-371A of the Constitution where any law which is inconsistent with the customs, culture of Nagas would not be applied to the state

(d) Nagas are a separate entity enjoying right to preserve their culture under A-29, 30. The amendment is seen as an attack on culture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social realities

In some areas..

(a) Social hierarchy is absolute

(b) Women are made to menial jobs.

(c) Any step towards women empowerment is resisted.

(d) Some tribes are entirely patriarchal and tend to curb women.

(e) Rural women are victimised

On the other side

(a) In some tribes women are not at a low level

(b) Women are equal.

But largely women are in a problem and thus both the issues compounded to give rise to a problem in the state

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Enumerate the guidelines for police reforms as laid down by the Supreme Court in Prakash Singh case in 2006. In this regard, critically discuss the issues in their implementation by the States.

2006 में प्रकाश सिंह मामले में पुलिस सुधारों पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यथा निर्धारित दिशा-निर्देशों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में, राज्यों द्वारा उनके कार्यान्वयन में निहित मुद्दों पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Police reforms have been a dream for almost 40 years. The cycle is as follows :-

Dharmendra Commission (1978

↓

Padmanabhiah committee

↓

Prakash Singh case

↓

The guidelines for police reforms given by Prakash Singh are as

(a) separate law & order from Investigation

(b) DGP appointed for a fixed period of

Issues of Police
(a) Vastness
(b) L&O issues
(c) Technology
(d) Digitalisation
(e) Patriarchy
(f) Attitude

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2 years.

(c) Low levels such as SP, DSP given a fixed term

(d) Transfers on the recommendation of a new body.

(e) A grievance redressal mechanism for complaints against high handedness torture.

(f) Efficiency, effectiveness of police to be the main mark.

However as of now the states have failed to implement these. This is because

(a) Police remains a state subject and therefore states want no interference.

(b) Guidelines related to transfer levels the powers of state cabinet completely.

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(c) The police officials would become independent, not desired by state.

(d) Some states are concerned about separation of LO & Investigation

(e) Consensus not developed inside the Assembly about these reforms.

(f) Police is used as a tool by the politicians. This would curb this phenomenon.

(g) Every government wants its own DGP. Fixed term hampers all rider.

Thus these reforms are of great concern to states. Hopefully some states would take the lead in implementing the Court judgement.

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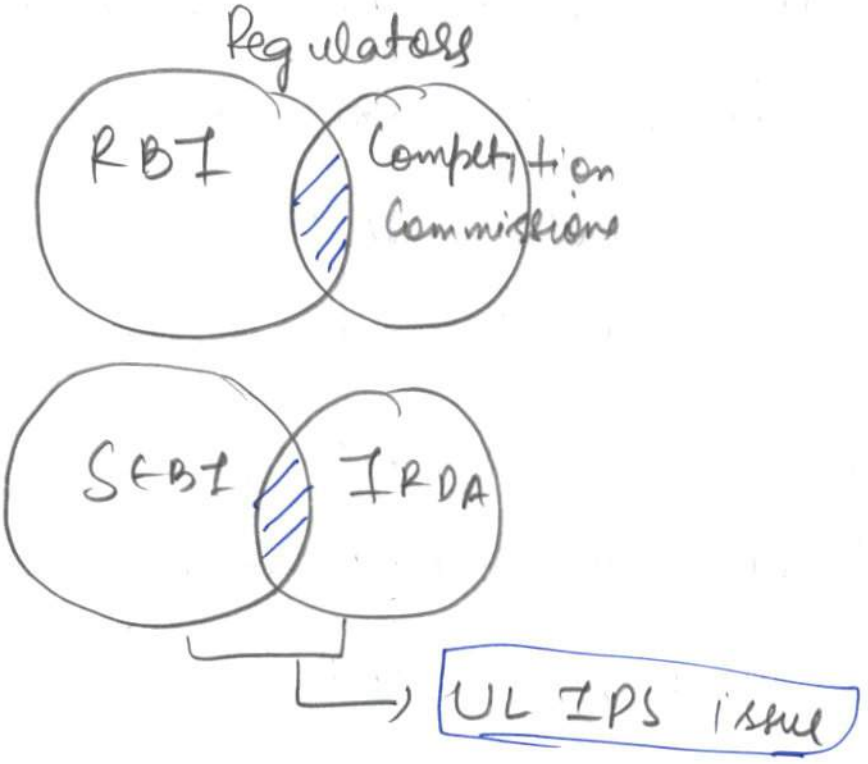
8. While the Competition Commission of India and sector-specific regulators are required to complement each other, overlapping jurisdiction has resulted in regulatory parallelism amongst them. Comment.

जहां भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग और क्षेत्र-विशिष्ट नियामकों को एक-दूसरे का पूरक बनने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं परस्पर अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र का परिणाम उनके बीच नियामकीय समानांतरता के रूप में सामने आया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।



Competition Commission of India and other regulators have emerged. CCI deals with Anti Marketing, Anti Competitive practices in the country. Along with this RBI deals with the money market

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and SEBI with Capital market.
These are required to complement each other as:-

(a) Ensure no anti competitive practice takes place. (RBI & CCI)

(b) Ensure marketing rules are followed. (RBI & CCI)

(c) No, Insider trading, arbitrary pricing of shares. (SEBI & CCI)

(d) No, overvaluation of shares without sufficient market based results (SEBI & CCI)

(e) No, raising of capital for consumption. (RBI)

(f) No, breaching of FDI limits takes place (RBI & CCI)

Recently however overlapping jurisdiction has led to regulatory parallelism as:

(a) Same agency regulated by &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

sides.

(b) Both want a company to follow these rules ∴ duplication of work (RBI & CCI)

(c) Both pass orders against a group.

(d) Both groups RBI and CCI seeks reports about Anti Marketing strategies.

(e) Both ensure competition, but both pull the agency in their own direction.

Thus it has led to a regulatory cholesterol in the country. It is only after detailed deliberations, discussions and passage of laws such practices can be overcome.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

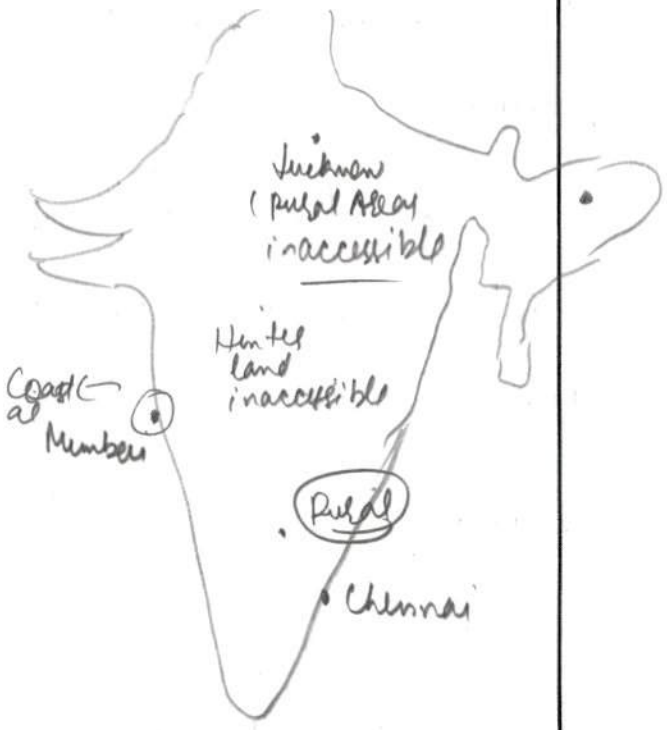
9. There is both spatial and economic inequality with regards to access to healthcare services in India. Elaborate. How does the New Health Policy attempts to address these issues?

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच के संबंध में स्थानिक और आर्थिक दोनों असमानताएं विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। नई स्वास्थ्य नीति कैसे इन समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास करती है?

Healthcare in India is an abysmal Condition.

Issues

Total Fertility Rate is high.
Mortality Rate is high
Institutional deliveries are poor



Spatial inequality w.r.t health care access:

(a) Major hospitals in urban areas eg Delhi, Mumbai

(b) Primary Health Care lacking in rural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas

(c) Medicine availability is poor in these areas

(d) Diagnosis, doctor availability abysmal. Doctors unwilling to serve in these rural parts.

(e) Health infrastructure → Tertiary care is absolutely non existent → Opthamology machines, cancer treatment etc.

Economic:

(a) Costly medicines with lack of generics for every medicine.

(b) Urban poor cannot afford expensive lab tests, clinical appointments

(c) Insurance mechanisms have largely failed to deliver.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Money spent by poor often not reimbursed by govt. ∴ prefer not to spend,

NHP aims to address these problems as :-

Economic

(a) Investments increased in health sector to 2.5% of GDP

(b) Shift focus to non-communicable tertiary care such as Cancer etc.

(c) Ensure "quality" control, grievance redressal.

Spatial :

(a) 2/3rd investment in primary health care

(b) Free drugs, diagnostics in rural areas of the country.

(c) Leverage private sector capability to overcome these challenges.

Thus the above steps can be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Census 2011 observed that there has been a significant increase in urban homeless households in the period between 2001 and 2011. What are homeless households? Highlighting the challenges faced by them, discuss the causes for increase in such households. Suggest various measures to rehabilitate these households.

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार वर्ष 2001 से 2011 की अवधि में शहरी बेघर परिवारों की संख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि हुई है। बेघर परिवार से क्या तात्पर्य है? उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इन परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु विभिन्न उपाय सुझाएँ।

Homeless households have a number of definitions as:-

(a) Any "family" without a permanant residence to quote.

(b) Any family on the Nomadic move with no address (permanant)

(c) Any "family" whose house has been destroyed via disasters etc.

Challenges:

(a) Geographically unbearable to heat strokes, disasters floods, rainfall, snow

(b) Diseases: Unbearable to diseases such

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as Cholera, Influenza, flu.

(c) Vulnerable to criminals present in the area. May murder, loot or steal their belongings.

(d) May be attacked by animals eg dogs

(e) Education of children suffers

(f) Sanitation issues, problems related to food

Causes for increase :-

(a) Climate Change and the subsequent disasters such as floods tsunamis

(b) High Rural to Urban migration ∴ use of slums.

(c) Caste issues where families are not allowed to live in a particular locality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) Minorities driven out by the majority community on account of fake allegations of terrorism.

(e) Slums destroyed by land mafia. Slum dwellers asked to vacate by the authorities.

(f) Rise in Nomadism in Rural areas

Measures to rehabilitate:

(a) Use Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana to provide shelter.

(b) Slum Colonies constructed under Housing for All 2022.

(c) Under AMRUT Cities are benefited. Specific provisions should be introduced to provide shelter.

(d) Develop Colonies on city outskirts, decrease caste based violence, minority stereotypes etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Recent judgment of the Supreme Court, amending the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has invoked varied reponses. Highlighting the amendment, critically examine its likely impact on application of the law.

घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन हेतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के हालिया निर्णय से विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रतिक्रियाएँ सामने आई हैं। उक्त संशोधन पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस क़ानून के अनुप्रयोग पर इसके संभावित प्रभावों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Supreme Court recently has been an epitome of justice, however the court recently pronounced an amendment to the Domestic Violence Act 2005.

Provisions for women
1. Domestic violence Act.
2. IPC sections related to voyeurism
3. Sec 499 related to dowry

The court stated that for any ~~Act~~ section to be taken under domestic violence Act the complaint has to be first submitted to a Committee for 30 days. After the Committee recommends action, it is only then that specific action needs to be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

taken by the agency concerned.

If the Committee finds the complaint to be frivolous, it would be entirely dismissed. Its impact is described as:-

(a) Domestic violence may increase, as no threat of law present.

(b) The committee would be a male dominated committee. Would have to be gender sensitive. But patriarchal societies are barely gender sensitive.

(c) Cases may never reach the courts for justice.

(d) Women may stop complaining, because they would know nothing would be done.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(e) It has left women and they children vulnerable → Process should have been made easier, but it has been made lumbersome.

On the other side:

(a) Frivolous complaints would decrease

(b) Victimisation of some innocents would not happen.

(c) The mechanism would ensure that no arbitrary action is taken

(d) It would curb tendency of some dishonest women to exploit their husbands.

Thus its impact has both the sides. Only time will tell about the complete impact.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Examine the steps taken by the government over the years to ensure a secure and exploitation-free childhood for its citizens. Further analyse how the recent ratification of the two key ILO conventions will help India's fight against child labour.

विगत वर्षों के दौरान अपने नागरिकों के लिए सुरक्षित एवं शोषण मुक्त बचपन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का परीक्षण कीजिए। पुनश्च, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि हाल ही में अनुसमर्थित किए गए दो प्रमुख ILO अभिसमयों से बाल श्रम के विरुद्ध भारत की लड़ाई में कैसे सहायता मिलेगी।

Government of India has always been against forced child labour.

Government has taken a number of steps to ensure a secure and exploitation free childhood.

Major vulnerable sectors
a) Children
b) Women
c) LGBT
d) Tribals
e) Lower castes

Education :

(a) Right to education has been passed to make education a fundamental right.

(b) Under A-23 hali, begar and forced labour is banned. Bonded labour abolition act has been passed in this

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

required to stop exploitation, especially of children.

(c) Child Labour Abolition Act to regulate and abolish child labour.

(d) Anti trafficking bill introduced to decrease sex trafficking etc.

(e) POCSO to decrease sexual exploitation

Health:

(a) Rashtriya Bal Swayam sevak Karyakram for health development of children.

Scholarships:

(a) Scholarships to study eg Indak Shindasani, Fulbright scholarship.

Policies:

(a) National Child policy → to focus on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Child abduction and other features

(b) Adoption regulations under Juvenile Justice Act and Carings.

India has recently ratified 2 Key ILO provisions

(a) Child labour under 14 has been completely abolished

(b) Norms for child abduction and transfer finalised.

It would help as:

(a) Improve child health.

(b) Help him to focus on education

(c) Allow tension free childhood

(d) Allow for inter state transfer of children.

(e) Allow courts to pursue this matter. This ratification will help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. According to the World Bank, while digital technologies have spread rapidly in much of the world, resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Analyse in the context of India.

विश्व बैंक के अनुसार, जहां डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों का पूरे विश्व में द्रुत गति से प्रसार हुआ है, वहीं परिणामी डिजिटल लाभांश पीछे रह गया है। भारत के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Digital technologies are ~~technotechnologies~~ related to Internet. It includes via

(a) Computer
(b) Laptops.
(c) IPADS
(d) Mobile phones
(e) WIFI, Cafes etc.

Digital technologies have spread in much of the world including India.

In India people are :-

(a) Using Internet.
(b) Reliance JIO has helped it to make it cheaper.
(c) Bharat Net wishing to connect every

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

areas.

(d) Common Service Centres are present.

(e) Rural-Urban migration has increased acquaintance.

However it has been seen that resulting digital dividends have lagged behind. Digital dividends include the outcomes generated from use of digital technology. In India it has been lacking behind because:-

(a) Awareness among people is low. People not aware about digital technology.

(b) Lack of technology know-how has prevented use of these technologies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Rural-Urban divide is high. Technology is urban centric.

(d) Infrastructure, has not improved. Apart from Jio few others willing to make investments.

(e) In some areas (SC's are non-functional.

(f) Use of smart phones is abysmally low.

Thus, even though technology is progressing yet dividends have been low because of the above reasons. The govt. needs to invest, raise awareness about the issues and take reform aimed steps.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. "Our country suffers from an excess of old and unnecessary laws which obstruct people and businesses". In light of the observation elucidate how outdated and impractical laws bring inefficiency in governance. How far is the repealing and cosolidation of statutes a solution to the problem at hand?

"हमारा देश पुराने और अनावश्यक कानूनों की बहुलता से ग्रस्त है जो जनता और व्यापारों के लिए बाधक हैं"। इस टिप्पणी के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार अप्रचलित और अव्यवहारिक कानून शासन में अक्षमता लाते हैं। ऐसे कानूनों का निरसन और समेकन कहां तक इस विद्यमान समस्या का समाधान है?

India
↓
Ruled by British
↓
Passed laws, according to the needs of the time
↓
Now are outdated in the present era.

① Trusts Act 1881
② Fort William Port Act
③ Karachi Trusts Act

Outdated laws are seen to bring in inefficiency in governance. This can be explained as:-

ⓐ They cannot adjust to the needs and the space of time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Cannot cater to the present problems eg cyber security issues

(c) Cannot be used for last mile connectivity eg JAM needs a new law

(d) These laws are prone to pilferage, leakages,

(e) These laws promote corporatisation, extra support to corporates,

(f) They effect delivery of services.

(g) Cannot deal with modern problems of environmental governance, global warming etc.

The repealing and consolidation of old statues may help as:-

(a) It would decrease duplication of work due to multiple laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Will sweep away the problem of red tape and inefficiency

(c) Will enable "passage of new laws" in tune with the modern problems of environment, security.

(d) Will allow agencies to work free from the clutches of regressive colonial laws.

On the other hand:

(a) Merely repealing laws doesn't improve governance

(b) To improve governance, other steps such as (1) Digitalisation
(2) Use of JAM.
(3) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan.
(4) Direct Benefit transfer
These need to be taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Due to increasing consumption and changing consumption patterns, water scarcity is an emerging threat in India and thus it becomes imperative to treat water as a commodity and privatize it. Critically evaluate.

बढ़ते उपभोग और उपभोग के पैटर्न में परिवर्तन के कारण, जलाभाव भारत में एक उभरता हुआ खतरा है और इस प्रकार यह अनिवार्य हो जाता है कि जल के साथ एक वस्तु के रूप में व्यवहार किया जाए और इसका निजीकरण किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India is a geographically unlucky Monsoon driven country. Thereby water problems persist. Water has always been a public good, public resource i.e. anyone can use it without paying a price. However in the recent times it has been seen that water is becoming a scarce commodity, therefore it is imperative to privatise it. This is because of its non-availability, but it looks problematic because:-

(a) Poor would not be able to afford water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Sources of water India

(b) It would lead to "Corporatisation of water" with water a restricted entity.

(c) It would mean that poor would not be able to use water for different purposes. May suffer from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

scarcity of water

(d) Agricultural costs would increase. Irrigation potential affected.

(e) Local small MSMEs would be hit. These goods out put affected

(f) Local work depending on water will take a hit.

However it may

(a) Increase judicious use of water

(b) Improve efficiency of water use

(c) Decrease problems such as flood irrigation

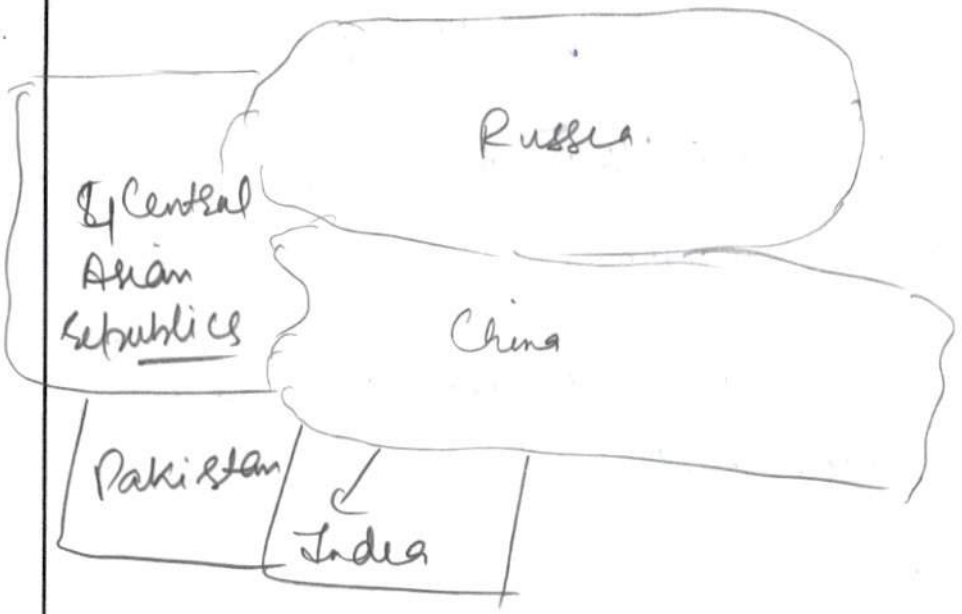
(d) Increase use of water harvesting technologies.

Thus, it may be an idea that may be implemented but it has its problems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Given the mandate of the Organisation and its composition, too much should not be read into India becoming a full time member of SCO. Critically comment.

SCO के अधिदेश और इसकी संरचना को देखते हुए, भारत के SCO के पूर्णकालिक सदस्य बनने का बहुत ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं निकालना चाहिए। आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।



Recently both India and Pakistan became parts of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, however analysts say that too much should not be read into it because:-

Members
4 Central Asian Republics except Turkemenistan
China
Russia
India
Pak

(a) Composition:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① It is dominated by Russia and China as they are the 2 power houses

② Apart from India, Pakistan is a part therefore never would be counter checked by Pakistan.

③ It ~~not~~ no where comes close to a group as powerful as say G7 or P5+1. (Central Asian Republics are not taken as power houses).

④ India is still an emerging powerhouse, therefore cannot fully dominate the proceedings.

⑤ Q Mandate:

① It has a political, economic and security mandate, but isn't as powerful as NATO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Mandate says that bilateral issues can not be discussed on this forum, so Indo-Pak talks not possible.

(3) Cannot accept huge investments coming to India given this is an Anti West front and India is tilting towards West.

(4) It backs OBOR → India is not a part of OBOR

Flaments on the other side

(a) It will act as a guarantor for IPI pipeline.

(b) Synergise N-N corridor.

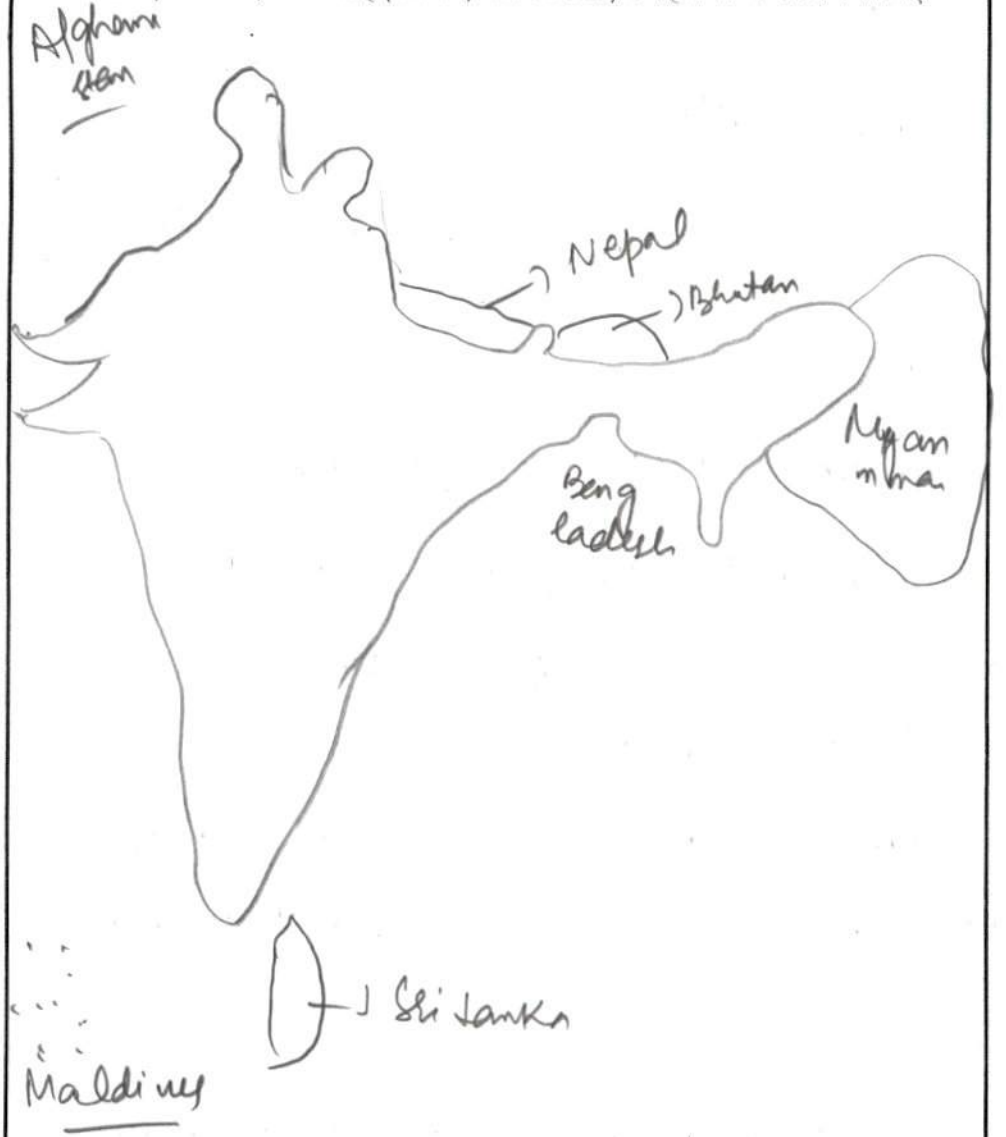
(c) Help India's access to Central Asia

(d) Help in improving relations with China. Thus, the org. joining has negative and positive.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India needs to utilize its technological capacity based diplomacy to strengthen relationships with the neigbours. Discuss. Also examine the significance of South Asia satellite to enhance regional cooperation.

अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ संबंधों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए भारत को अपनी प्रौद्योगिकी क्षमता आधारित कूटनीति का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही क्षेत्रीय सहयोग बढ़ाने में दक्षिण एशिया उपग्रह (साउथ एशिया सैटेलाइट) के महत्व का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।



India can use its technology capacity to strengthen relationship as :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Bhutan

ⓐ Help in development of Hydro power potential

ⓑ Train Bhutanese engineers.

ⓒ Help in development of road sector.

② Nepal

ⓐ Leverage Hydro power potential

ⓑ Use of modern agriculture eg modern Threshers etc to leverage agriculture potential in Terai.

ⓒ Enhance development of Barrages, solar potential, modern gadgets for tourism;

Afghanistan:

ⓐ Use night vision goggles to patrol better.

ⓑ Use space technology eg NAVIC to check cross border terrorism (NAVIC)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Bangladesh

(a) Development of deep water ports similar to India

(b) Development of land locked ports, boats for inland water transport eg in Vizag.

Sri Lanka and Maldives:

(a) Use technology to develop uninhabited areas.

(b) Develop horticulture using modern methods in Sri Lanka.

Significance of South Asian Satellite.

(a) Use to detect unmarked, borders to mark them correctly.

(b) Monitor minerals available across No man's land.

(c) Cattle smuggling, Cash forfeiting, terrorism checked.

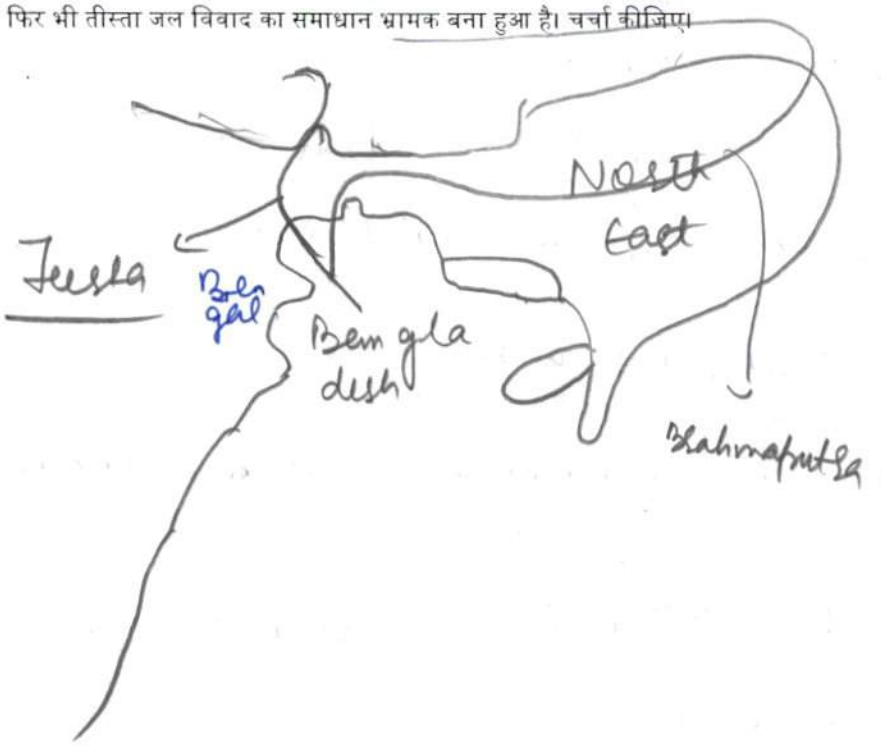
(d) Border areas can be fenced, agriculture developed better.

Thus SAARC Satellite will help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though both India and Bangladesh have been able to resolve various pending bilateral issues, solution to the Teesta Water dispute remains illusive. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत और बांग्लादेश विभिन्न लंबित द्विपक्षीय मुद्दों का समाधान करने में सफल रहे हैं, फिर भी तीस्ता जल विवाद का समाधान भ्रामक बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।



India and Bangladesh over the years have been friendly neighbours. As neighbours they have solved a number of issues:

(a) Land Border Agreement inspite of the fact 4 states were party to it.

(b) Issue of islands in Bay of Bengal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(c) Problems of exclusive economic zone solved by Court of Arbitration. India accepted the award on account of good will.

(d) Problems of oil spill in Mangroves to protect the environment

(e) Cattle smuggling via border Control, fencing.

(f) Refugee problem by diplomacy, some sent back, some allowed to settle.

However the solution to Teesta remains elusive because:-

(a) It affects the agriculture of both the countries eg Bengal and Bangladesh.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(b) Any decrease in water supply may lead to drought in West Bangladesh.

(c) Problems of flood management →

If India gets the rights, India may construct barrages and during excess flow release water towards Bangladesh flooding these areas.

(d) Fishing rights → Any tampering with waterflow will affect fishes.

(e) Regional issues → "Bengal is an important party to the case" and any solution without Bengal's concurrence is not possible. Thus, the issue remains and mutual diplomacy may help in resolving the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the important provisions and significance of the recent proposal by India for Trade Facilitation in Services (TFS) Agreement under WTO.

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के अंतर्गत ट्रेड फैसिलिटेशन इन सर्विसेज (TFS) (सेवा में व्यापार सुविधा) समझौते के लिए भारत के हालिया प्रस्ताव के महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों और महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

WTO
↓
Origin
↓
World War 2
↓
GATT UN IMF WB
↓
WTO
↓
By Marrakesh agreement
↓
Doha Development Round 2001 started negotiations for Trade Facilitation Agreement.

TFA asks for
(a) Removal of subsidies (Amber box)
(b) Free flow of Goods & Services.
(c) No, Custom Clearences.

However India is now pressing for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a TFS. Its provisions are :-

(a) It asks for business models to be followed.

TYPE 1	Transfer of services eg:- education
TYPE 2	where the person who needs the service is physically present eg students
TYPE 3	A subsidiary present in a diff. country with local employees.
TYPE 4	A subsidiary present in a diff country with employees from outside.

(b) It asks for free flow of services.

(c) It calls for ~~easy~~ easing visa restrictions.

(d) It also calls for delivering visa-on arrival.

(e) Wants to make cross border restrictions very easy, transboundary movement without any problems.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Significance:

(a) It would ease movement of personnel to other countries

(b) Improve India's GNP (Gross National Product).

(c) Help India to earn foreign exchange.

(d) Improve Make In India in other countries

(e) Improve people to people contact.

(f) Facilitate ease of education such as e-education, e-health.

(g) Solve local problems by use of software.

Thus it has immense significance for India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. BIMSTEC has the potential to become a distinctive link between South and Southeast Asia. Elaborate. Also discuss the factors hindering the potential of BIMSTEC over the years. Highlight the key initiatives in recent times and further measures required to make the grouping more effective.

BIMSTEC (बिम्सटेक) में दक्षिण और दक्षिण-पूर्व एशिया के बीच एक विशिष्ट कड़ी बनने की क्षमता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान BIMSTEC के सामर्थ्य (क्षमता) में बाधक बनने वाले कारकों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। इस समूह को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई प्रमुख पहलों एवं और आवश्यक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

BIMSTEC as it seem involves the countries shown in the above diagram. It is said that it can become a distinctive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

link between South and South East Asia

(a) Sea connectivity helps easy connectivity eg Kaladan to Kolkata

(b) BCIM corridor or BBIN corridor to make transport effective.

(c) BIMSTEC allows for collaboration people to people contact, student exchange meets, Chamber of commerce meets.

Factors hindering BIMSTEC

(a) India emerging as a Big Brother rather than a partner.

(b) India's focus on Western Institution such as UN.

(c) NO, regional economic framework

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to derive the group

(d) Locally India has focused on SAARC and not BIMSTEC.

Key initiatives to promote:

(a) BIMSTEC was invited to BRICS meet.

(b) India is pondering upon whether it can revive SAARC and replace it.

(c) Key meetings organised, initiatives for funding have been taken.

(d) PM's visit to Myanmar etc signifies its importance.

Further measures

(a) Create a dedicated fund to help the group.

(b) If possible start with initiatives like a rating agency

(c) Conduct regular summits in different countries

(d) Debate best officials for secretariat.

VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 876)

Name of Candidate	Faseeb		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	32697
Center	Jamia Milia	Date	29 Oct 17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. While India has taken a number of steps in order to substantially improve its ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' Index, it needs to take further action in this regard. Elaborate. Also analyse the utility of these rankings vis-a-vis India's objective of facilitating a sound entrepreneurial environment.

जहां, भारत ने विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस' (व्यापार करने की सुगमता) सूचकांक में अपनी रैंकिंग में सार्थक सुधार करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं, वहीं भारत को इस संबंध में आगे और अधिक कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही सुदृढ़ उद्यमिता वातावरण प्रदान करने के भारत के उद्देश्य के परिप्रेक्ष्य में ऐसी रैंकिंग की उपयोगिता का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

· India has always been considered as a country difficult for business. However over the recent years India has taken a number of steps to improve its ranking:- These are as:-

· New IPR policy to promote, protect innovation and commercialise IPR.

· Sham Suvidha Portal to facilitate ease of Doing Business for companies.

· E-Biz platform to ensure all

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

information is available to the investor.

Environmental Impact Assessment notification has been amended to allow old non cleared projects to seek clearance.

New policies such as Startup India, Aspire India promote ease of availability of credit.

Land Acquisition Bill for better land clearences

More Action required

- Regulatory Chlesterol as suggested by Economic Survey present. Companies have to contribute towards Employee Pension Scheme.
- Land Acquisition still passed by Social

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact Assessment Issues.

· Exit mechanisms are yet not fully functional

· Bank credit availiblity (Banks marred by NPA's, therefore no new credit).

· Local policies promote local investment. eg Solar panel issue

UTILITY

These rankings do play a good role in ensuring, to mark out areas where India needs to improve. Gives a list of global best practices followed. Also ensures India can look at the other countries doing well. However at times they have considered as having a one size fits All, as the requirements of developed are different from developing.

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2. In wake of the agrarian crisis that the country is witnessing, discuss the need for adopting an income-centric approach in preference to a production-centric one as the basis of agricultural policy. In this context, also highlight the steps that should be taken to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers by 2021-22 and the challenges that exist.

देश द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे कृषि संकट के आलोक में, कृषि नीति के आधार के रूप में उत्पादन-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर आय-केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, 2021-22 तक किसानों की आय दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए, उनके साथ-साथ विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Agrarian crisis has been plaguing the country since ages. India has consistently looked at a production centric approach and it is high time it ~~shifts~~ shifts to an income centre approach because.

- It would give better returns to the farmers
- Farmers would be encouraged to adopt GM crops that help in earning a better income.
- Would gradually lead farmers towards cash crops that are of high value.

Production Centric: Total production
Income centric: Income generated

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· Issues of stockholding, rotting of food crops will decrease.

· Improve the condition with respect to farmer suicides (as assured income present).

· Farmers can reinvest earned money to improve quality of land

On the other side

· Food security of the country hampered.

· Gradually phase out crops such as rice, wheat etc (Necessary for rotation)

· Would lead to entry of GM crops without proper analysis

Steps to be taken to double the Income:

· Improve seed quality for the farmer through seed village programme.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· Promote better irrigation methods such as drip, irrigation to decrease salinisation

· Soil specific crops to be planted using Soil health Card

· Invest in R&D for agriculture. Use of Modern threshers etc.

· Logistic support, Better MSP etc.

Challenges

· Indian agriculture is Monsoon driven.

· MSP restricted to a few crops (effectively for 2).

· Old methods of cultivation followed eg Flood irrigation

· R&D support is poor.

Way forward

Govt - should continue support farmers. Use of Fasal Bima, Land leasing Act may help

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. It is argued that India's fiscal centre of gravity has rapidly shifted from the Centre to the States. Analyse the statement in context of the debate on fiscal discipline. Also, enumerate the key recommendations of the N.K. Singh panel on Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का राजकोषीय गुरुत्वाकर्षण का केंद्र तेजी से केन्द्र से राज्यों की ओर स्थानांतरित हुआ है। राजकोषीय अनुशासन पर वाद-विवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राजकोषीय उत्तरदायित्व एवं बजट प्रबंधन अधिनियम पर एन. के. सिंह पैनल की प्रमुख अनुशंसाओं को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Fiscal policy is related to the "expenditure and revenue policies of the govt. The Central govt. over the years has been the fulcrum of fiscal changes. However recently states have been playing a role as:

- Devolution by Fourteenth F.C. has ensured 42% funds for states. They spend themselves
- Decrease in number of Centrally sponsored Schemes means states are designing their own schemes.
- States are now raising loans on their

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Own with out Central guarantees. Adhere to FRBM Act at the same time.
- Attract investments to their states via (Business shows eg West Bengal) to ensure better revenue.

- No, longer depend on discretionary grants after the Planning Commission dissolution
- States are willing to invest in social sector schemes without Central support (eg JSK Scooty Scheme for girls.

However

- Centre still holds the key w.r.t certain important core of the core schemes such as MGNREGA.
- Some additional grants still passed to states by Finance Commission on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the basis of fiscal discipline

NK Singh

- The Fiscal Deficit target gradually decrease to 2.5% by 2023
- Revenue deficit to decrease to 0.8%.
- A new Fiscal Council to be constituted
  - Give Multiyear forecasts (fiscal)
  - Independent assessment of fiscal performance
- Use escape clause to breach yearly Fiscal deficit targets only in case of National Security issues, market.
- Fiscal Council to be constituted and consulted before this clause.
- A debt to GDP ratio of 60%

CONCLUSION: Thus, even though centre of gravity has shifted to states, yet new recommendations need to be followed for fiscal prudence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Strategic sale of state-run firms is a prudent step to deal with the challenges being faced by the public sector enterprises in India. Comment. Also enumerate other measures that can be taken in light of NITI Aayog's suggestions in this regard.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राज्य-संचालित उद्यमों की रणनीतिक बिक्री एक विवेकपूर्ण कदम है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही इस संबंध में नीति आयोग के सुझावों के प्रकाश में उठाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Strategic sale is defined as where greater that 50% control is given to an outsider, which enables him to take control of the management.

It may help as :

- Bring efficiency in the functioning of the public sector.
- Better technology to be introduced. Old obsolete technology to be shrugged off.
- Help in improving profitability of the public sector employees by cutting through red tape etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Quality of service delivery improved; Better products for the public.
- Help to transfer better dividends to the government coffin. Enable government to spend better.
- Help to increase availibility of funds to improve capital investments.
- Can diversity its functions eg from Marketing to exploration.
- Facilitate quick decision making; Improve effectiveness.

However:

- Will lead to mass labour lay offs ∴ Job problems.
- Work conditions for labourers itself

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

may not improve.

- Social sector benefits may be taken away from workers.
- Strategic sale may allow privatisation of some of government most prestigious assets.

Other measures to improve status

- NITI Aayog has suggested "strategic sale of PSU's in distress.
- Closure of certain loss making PSU's eg HMT etc.
- Use of land, machinery for other benefits to the exchequer.
- Use Voluntary Retirement Scheme (Golden Handshake for employees.

Thus NITI Aayog's recommendations need to be followed. Along with cross investment in PSUs can be considered

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Shell companies in India are neither legally defined nor properly understood. Analyse in the light of recent developments, prevalent understanding and steps required to effectively deal with shell companies.
भारत में शेल कंपनियां न तो कानूनी रूप से परिभाषित हैं और न ही उनके विषय में उचित समझ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों, व्याप्त (प्रचलित) समझ और शेल कंपनियों से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Shell companies are mostly defined as companies having no specific business Activity.

As however we look at it these companies are not legally defined or properly understood as:-

- Used by giant business houses to promote Transfer pricing (No regulation on such transfers)
- Limits of shell companies are stuck at 27 lakhs (companies invest 27 lakhs and promote shell (No proper definition)

Limitation of Benefit Clause not effectively

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

used in the definition of shell companies (eg DTAA issues)

. DTAA helps shell companies to siphon off funds to distant or no tax lands.

· No broad parameters dilineated eg
a) Related to no. of employees a shell company should have

b) Related to branch offices a company should have

c) Status of Board of directors.

· No, legal laws to deal with shell companies except say GAAR.

· Shell companies run by legal firms. NO, definition about this legality

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps required to deal

- Tax Information Agreements between different countries eg India – Singapore etc.
- A Global minimal rate of taxation to ensure no tax avoidance.
- Follow G20 recommendations of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting related to tax avoidance.
- Ensure DTAA's amended for taxation
- Rules of Place of effective Management implemented.
- Limitation of Benefit Clause followed.

CONCLUSION:

Shell companies are a menace. One need need to define them accurately and have a universal definition. This would act as the 1st step

5

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. If a larger population in India is to be involved in the economy in a big way, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are key. Elaborate. Also discuss the challenges faced by the SME sector in India and give an account of the measures taken by the government to deal with these.

यदि भारत में एक बड़ी आबादी को अर्थव्यवस्था में बड़े पैमाने पर सम्मिलित करना है, तो लघु और मध्यम उद्यम (SMEs) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इसके साथ ही, भारत में SME क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

Small and Medium Enterprises form the backbone of this economy. They are the key to progress because:

- A huge chunk of population is involved in employment with MSMEs.
- Promote local demand, therefore help in running the economic cycle.
- Supply basic goods such as combs, soaps, items of daily use to different parts of the country.
- Protect BOP crisis, by exporting a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

number of products.

- Help decrease pressure on cities by providing village based employment.
- Adopt a multisectoral approach by entering into areas such as defence.
- Ensure women participation in the economic sector.
- Become an easy way to diversity employment (Move from agriculture to manufacturing)
- Help the vulnerable section to participate in employment.

Challenges:

- Funds issue (Credit availability not are present)
- Skills are obsolete. Not in sync. with modern needs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· Obsolete machinery (Stuck with old lathe based tools etc)

· Product quality not upto date - Flaws seen.

· Mostly logistic facilities (Marketing measures not effecient).

· Government support is large missing Yet however Govt. has taken a number of steps as:

· MUDRA for refinancing and easy credit for MSMEs

· ASPIRE India to promote entrepreneurship for MSME sector.

Scheme for Upgradation of Technology of MSME's to improve technology.

CONCLUSION: A number of steps have been taken. Consistent implementation will help

14

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are the reasons for the growing informalization of industrial labour in India? Discuss the issues associated with the phenomenon and reforms required to deal with them.

भारत में औद्योगिक श्रम के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण के क्या कारण हैं? इस परिघटना से जुड़े मुद्दों और उनसे निपटने हेतु आवश्यक सुधारों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal sector employment is defined as workers not working under a registered setup. Informalization occurs in the unorganised sector. India suffers from this because:

- Contractualisation of workers after economic reforms
- Hire and Fire policy followed by the companies.
- ~~Fall~~ Formal sector employment is missing in India.
- Companies mostly outsource workers from agencies. (Responsible only for wages

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Industrial disputes Act of 120 day limit not followed.

- Employee Pension Scheme Contribution of 12% acts as a burden.

- Fringe Benefit tax withdrawn and thereby more informalisation.

- Companies don't want to have labour union problems.

- Companies don't want to provide gratuity, social sector benefits etc.

Issues

- Pushes more workers to work for daily wages jobs.

- No, Job security provided, vulnerability increases.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Workers families suffer (No education for Children etc.
- Pushes Urban - Rural Migration (Therefore disproportionate stress on agriculture.
- Pressure on public sector employment increases.

Reforms

- Govt. has devolved a textile package where a contribution 8% for EPS comes from the govt.
- Revive "Single Benefit tax" to benefit employees.
- Amend Industrial Disputes Act similar to Rajasthan (Increase limit to to 300 days)
- Outsourcing agencies to have facilities for worker benefits.

CONCLUSION: Above steps may be taken, A sustained dialogue at the same time may help to solve the issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. A number of far-reaching developments have taken place in the local and global energy space which have to be reflected in our own energy policy framework. Discuss.

स्थानीय और वैश्विक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में कई दूरगामी घटनाएं घटित हुई हैं, जिन्हें हमारी अपनी ऊर्जा नीति के ढांचे में प्रतिबिंबित होना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Energy sector has diversified. Earlier the energy sector hinged on Petrol, and Coal. However over the years a number of developments have taken place. These are as :-

· Shale gas discovery has pushed Oil sector companies towards it (India should consider it).

· Methane Hydrates found in deep oceans are now getting considered (Use Bay of Bengal, Arabian sea to explore)

· Coal gas, apart from Coal has been gaining prominence as a better fuel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Currently not regulated by our policy

Renewable sources

Solar Wind Biomass Tidal

Wind should be promoted in areas of Gujarat etc (Norway, Holland already use it.

Solar energy extensively used by West Asia, Africa.

Tidal power stations in France, generates a lot of electricity and decrease thermal consumption.

As petrol has decreased, coal resources exhausted (Nuclear energy via use of Thorium etc should be used. eg France, China

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Globally tax benefits are provided for exploration (India should do the same).

Marginal fields are given as supplements globally to originally bidded fields. (India should amend its Marginal field policy to do the same).

Green initiatives are promoted via R&D use etc.

Thus these developments have taken place globally, and India should try and incorporate them for better development of its energy sector. It will help in meeting its needs for years to come.

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9. The Indian IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management) industry is a global powerhouse today and its impact on India and the world has been unprecedented. Comment. Also, mention the challenges being faced by India's IT-BPM sector.

भारतीय IT-BPM (Information Technology-Business Process Management या सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी-व्यापार प्रक्रिया प्रबंधन) उद्योग आज एक वैश्विक शक्ति का केंद्र है और भारत एवं विश्व पर इसका प्रभाव अभूतपूर्व रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के IT-BPM क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Indian IT-BPM sector contributes to the services sector of the country. It has played a huge role in India as well as the world as:

India:

- Generated "white collar jobs" for graduates.
- Decreased excess dependence on agriculture.
- Helped in decreasing "disguised employment" in the country.
- Pushed "Urbanisation" and growth of cities
- Contributes to govt. exchequer via taxes

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etc.

· Helped in shaping India's Balance of Payment issues.

· They have ensured that "engineering graduates" are placed at the earliest.

World:

· Services have been provided to the world (via just phone calls),

· Ushered in an IT boom in the world.

· Led to an increase in competition in the IT sector of the world.

· Contribute to world economic growth, world GDP etc.

Challenges by IT-BPM sector.

· Packages offered are low. Salary

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not up to date.

IT infrastructure in India collapses. (Computer systems still use old softwares).

Skilled personnel availability is slow.

As Global demand is low, therefore service export is low.

· Internet still remains a huge problem. Connectivity issues.

- Work timings, exhausting, work-suppress in bits and pieces

REFORM AND CONCLUSION

IT-BPM is progressing rapidly. The govt. should design a policy to promote Internet and exacerbate Bharat Net programme. Apart from this Minimum Salaries defined for personnel etc.

VISION IAS™

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10. An effective multi-modal logistics and transport sector will make the Indian economy more competitive. Analyse.

एक प्रभावी मल्टी-मॉडल लॉजिस्टिक्स (बहु-रूपात्मक संभरण) और परिवहन क्षेत्रक भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को और अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धी बनाएगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian economy suffers from a number of problems such as investment, credit, NPAs etc. However out of these multi modal logistic and transport sector issues remain. Effectiveness in these sectors will help the economy as:-

· Road

· Better effective transport of goods.

· Inter state trade increased even in hilly states eg (J&K, Himachal)

- Intra state trade promoted.

· Decrease cost of transport of goods via faster transport.

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Railways

- Will ensure goods are transported over longer distances
- Connectivity increased (Port to city connectivity can be improved via railways)
- Railway connections will bring goods from different places (Quality competition) will take place.

Other Benefits

- Costs due to logistics will decreased (Therefore cost of goods decreased)
- Large quantities of goods transported in short span of time.
- Will promote "export sector" of the economy.
- Will help decrease dependence on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

imports to protect Balance of Payment.

- Will connect "fringe states such as North-East.

- Promote investments in these states as logistic support is available.

- Help local economy by quick disposal of raw material.

- Promote service sectors by better transport of people (for tourism etc)

CONCLUSION

For this a number of steps such as Golden Quadilateral and Diamond quadilateral need to be promoted. Along with this Setu Bharatam, Green Highways will go a long way in making transport effective.

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11. Climate change threatens sustainable development, impairs socio-economic development and reinforces cycles of poverty across the globe. In this context, discuss the utility of climate risk insurance as an instrument within a comprehensive climate risk management system.

जलवायु परिवर्तन पूरे विश्व में संधारणीय विकास को जोखिम में डालता है, सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को क्षीण करता है और गरीबी के चक्र को मजबूत बनाता है। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक जलवायु जोखिम प्रबंधन प्रणाली के अंतर्गत एक साधन के रूप में जलवायु जोखिम बीमा की उपयोगिता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Climate change is associated with changing the climatic conditions over a long period of time. Exacerbated by anthropogenic causes it may lead to destruction of cities, renders people jobless, decrease education and employment and effect economic development of a nation. As such climate risk insurance has come. It may help as:

- Compensate "developing nations for any disastrous effects of climate change.
- Help them to improve infrastructure, in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the post and pre disaster phases.

· Help in relocation of people from Climatically vulnerable areas.

· Help to promote investments as they would be backed by insurance.

· Jobs would be created even in most vulnerable areas.

· Cycles of poverty to some extent would be dealt with.

· Ensure social sector development of a vulnerable group of population.

· Help to build climatically resilient cities for future.

· Investments won't fizzle out from

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Vulnerable areas

Issues

· Funding for Insurance remains a Concern.

· USA has backed out of Paris deal ∴ won't agree for insurance.

· Coal sector etc still on the rise. Mere insurance won't do anything.

· No consensus on insurance.

REFORMS AND CONCLUSION

A multipronged strategy needs to be followed. On one hand consensus developed for insurance facilities, on the other side fossil fuels decreased and green sector promoted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18

12. Why are women particularly vulnerable to the impact of natural disasters? Also analyse, with adequate examples, how women can play a more effective role in disaster risk management cycle.

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के प्रभावों के प्रति महिलाएं विशेष रूप से सुभेद्य क्यों होती हैं? साथ ही, समुचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महिलाएं आपदा जोखिम प्रबंधन चक्र में अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका निभा सकती हैं।

Women are associated to be vulnerable along with old, children etc. As such women are seen to be vulnerable to natural disasters. There are a number of reasons as to why women are vulnerable to impact of natural disasters.

· Confined to homes at many places. Cannot run in case of earthquake, floods etc.

· Women are seen as working as fishermen in vulnerable areas of Tsunami. As such come under the threat of Tsunamis.

· As they mostly deal with child care,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

etc, therefore precious time is lost in moving the infant at the time of disasters.

- After a disaster a chaos is seen. Women are vulnerable to robbers trying to steal expensive jewellery etc.
- In some cases, issues arise due to being prone to rapes etc.
- In some cases, women who are frail and weak, come under the effect of disasters.
- As construction workers, come under the threat of earthquakes etc.
- Due to issues of menstruation, pregnancy come under the effect of disasters in post disaster stage.

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Women role:

- Help in "Awareness generation of public especially these children etc.
- During disasters can cook food for the injured.
- Help women suffering from pregnancy issues - (Help in delivery of child etc).
- As women are soft spoken, can help in calming down tension in the post disaster stage. These caring tendencies, sensitivities can be channellised effectively
- Can effectively deal with children who are injured

Conclusion:

Its not only women, but every sector that is vulnerable and needs to contribute.

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13. In view of the seriousness of heat waves and its consequences, greater attention is required for dealing with it as a natural disaster. Analyse in the context of recent developments and the actions taken by relevant government bodies.

हीट वेव (ग्रीष्म लहर) और उसके परिणामों की गंभीरता के आलोक में, एक प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में इससे निपटने हेतु अधिक ध्यान दिए जाने की आवश्यकता है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों और संबद्ध सरकारी निकायों द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Heat waves are defined by WMO as temperature above 5°C for 5 consecutive days.

In areas where temperature exceeds 45°C, heat wave is declared.

IMD says if temperature exceeds average temperature by 3°C for 3 consecutive days.

Why greater attention required?

- leads to dehydration, extreme loss of water.
- In some case, it has even lead to death of individuals.

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· Affects work timings of office, work suffers.

· leads to dizziness, work inertia.

· Schools closed, therefore education affected.

· Leads to bouts of vomiting, unconsciousness

· Overcrowding of hospitals seen due to heat wave issue.

· Creates heat islands in the city

↓

As such greater attention is required. Odisha has recently taken the lead in this initiative:

· Use of electronic boards to inform about heat waves

· Use of SMS's to inform.

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· An application dealing with heat waves in Odisha -

· Water coolers placed at different places.

- Heat shelters organised by the govt.

· School timings changed from 7 to 12:30

· In extreme cases, schools closed

Delhi Municipal Corporation has started an Air-Conditioned Bus stand at Lajpat Nagar.

· DMC → has asked for more Air-Conditioned buses.

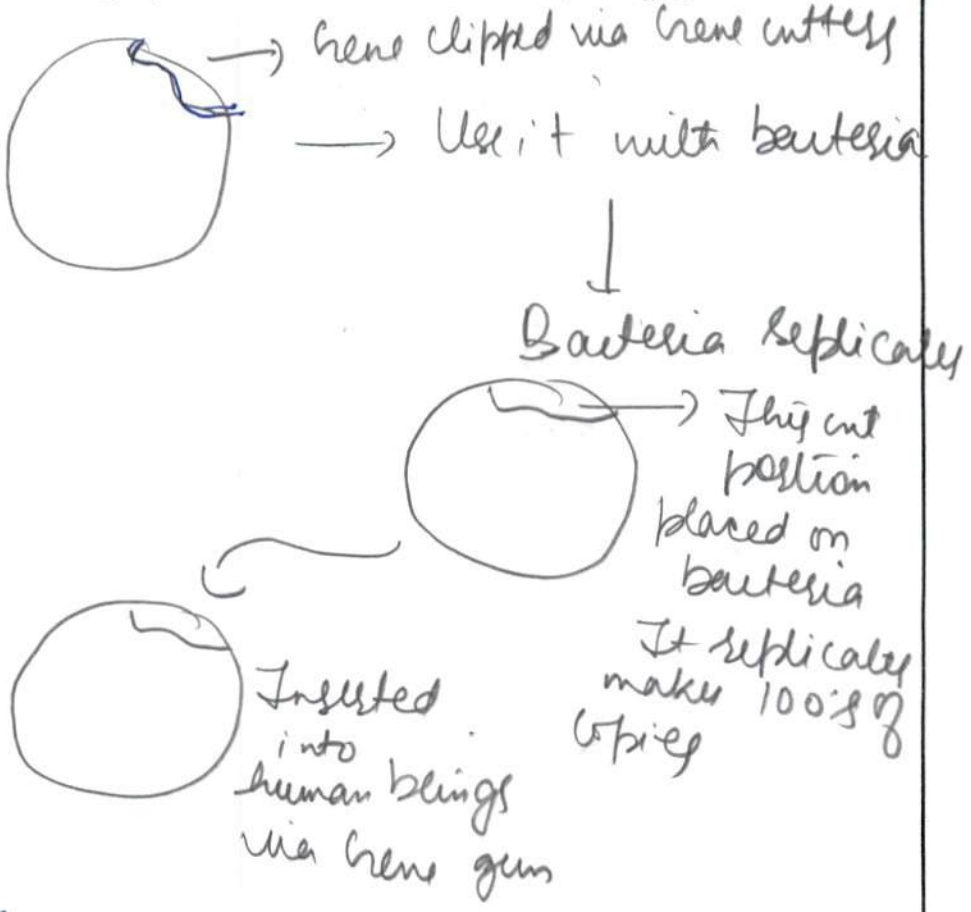
· Municipalities of Mumbai, Bhopal have installed water coolers at different places.

Above steps have been taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. While genome editing offers immense potential benefits in the area of healthcare, there are a lot of apprehensions regarding its use. Discuss.

जहां, जीनोम एडिटिंग स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक लाभ की संभावना प्रस्तुत करता है, वहीं इसके उपयोग के संबंध में काफी आशंकाएं भी मौजूद हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।



Gene editing refers to editing of genes to produce new genetic forms.

Benefits

- Human beings
  - Effectively diseases such as Cancer,

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TB can be curbed.

· Can be used to regenerate organs (via stem cell replication).

· Health expenditure decreased as disease decrease.

· Promote lesser use of medicines such as antibiotics.

AGRICULTURE

· Can be used to throw off rotten food produce (eg Rotten gene replaced by better gene).

· In crops (drought resistant GM crops can be developed.

· Longevity of farm produce. Shelf life enhanced.

Pharma:
Disease specific drugs developed. Vaccines

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developed.

Issues

- May promote "DESIGNER BABIES, where everything designed by parents
- May lead to artificial tampering with a natural process.
- Effectively goes against ethical considerations.
- Safety of crops etc via gene editing not known.
- Life of Designer babies remains to be seen
- May lead to population explosion.

CONCLUSION

Thus, gene editing is a step that can be considered, but it has to be started from crops on a pilot basis.

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15. Discuss various ways in which supercomputers have benefitted mankind over the years. Also enumerate the objectives of the National Supercomputing Mission and the mechanism for its implementation.

उन विभिन्न तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसके माध्यम से विगत वर्षों में सुपर कंप्यूटरों ने मानव जाति को लाभान्वित किया है। इसके साथ ही राष्ट्रीय सुपरकंप्यूटिंग मिशन के उद्देश्यों और इसके कार्यान्वयन के तंत्र को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Supercomputers are computers with a very high speed. These were firstly designed by USA, followed by Russia, China etc. Supercomputers have benefitted mankind as:

- Fast calculations, thereby save time.
- Use for effective implementations of projects such as space launch etc (Here only supercomputers can calculate heat, pressure changes etc.
- Have taken human errors out of the equation.
- Promotes "quick calculation in stock exchanges to guage the effect of a

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

particular step on the economy.

· Used to decipher through thousands of files of data say related to Counter terrorism in intelligence agencies.

· Image the effects of say Climate change on the world (Super computers take into consideration past effects and use it to give a desired result.

Objectives of Nat. Super computing Mission

· Promote development of Super computers in India. (Super computing Centre at Pune) Develop.

· Ensure efficient skilled personnel for development of Super computers. (Capacity Building.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· Decrease dependence on foreign use of super computers

· Make India a super computing hub

· Ensure super computers are in sync. with global super computers.

Implementation

A super computing centre was started in Pune. And India proceeded to form the PARAM series super computers. India has form PARAM computers that can go for million calculations

However capacity building needs to be augment, R&D promoted for super computers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Widely seen as a disruption for the traditional banking and financial institutions, cryptocurrencies have gained significant traction lately, at the same time creating a regulatory nightmare for regulators across the globe. Discuss.

पारंपरिक बैंकिंग और वित्तीय संस्थानों के लिए व्यापक रूप से व्यवधान के रूप में देखी जाने वाली, साथ ही विश्व भर में नियामकों के लिए एक नियामकीय दुःस्वप्न का निर्माण करने वाली, *क्रिप्टोकरेंसी* ने हाल ही में महत्वपूर्ण पकड़ स्थापित की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Cryptocurrencies are digital currencies such as Bit coins used for transactions via digital means. However lately they have gained traction and created a regulatory night mare because:

Why gained traction?

- Use for terrorist financing of bomb blasts.
- Used by extortion rackets by extortion money
- As emerged as an effective way to hide black money.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Bitcoins can be generated via computers (Anyone can do it)
- Used as a Money laundering source to hide illegal wealth.
- Used to hide payments. Making income ~~opaqu~~ opaque.
- Used by agencies to bypass the formal financial system.
- They cannot be tracked as source and buyer are anonymous.

Why nightmare?

- No, regulatory regime to counter Bitcoins.
- Bitcoin agencies website available online and offer bitcoins.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

· Origin of money is concealed. No trail left behind.

: Once payment is made, no way of tracking it down.

· No laws, international agreements to deal with Bitcoins.

Reforms and Conclusion.

Govt. should first start with slowly and steadily introducing bitcoins into the system to see its effects. Online websites to be regulated. Strict punishments for its use in case of Money laundering etc. Entry into formal system will help leave a trail.

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17. An internationally-binding agreement to strengthen the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 is both desirable and increasingly a necessity. Analyse in view of the traditional and emerging challenges in this arena.

1967 की बाह्य अंतरिक्ष संधि को मजबूत बनाने हेतु एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाध्यकारी समझौता वांछनीय और साथ ही एक आवश्यकता दोनों है। इस क्षेत्र में पारंपरिक और उभरती हुई चुनौतियों के आलोक में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Outer Space Treaty of 1967 was signed to promote efficient use of space. It said that no weapons of Mass Destruction will be be placed on space, No country to enforce its sovereignity on space, space to be used for benefit of all. However as times have passed, there is a need to ~~strengthen~~ strengthen it because :.

- Issues of space junk eg Kessler's space syndrome have cropped up.
- Commercialisation of space travel has started eg space travel offers etc.

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· Heavenly bodies are used to find origins of life eg Mars etc.

· Insurance incase of liability and damage by a launching state.

· For space travel, insurance facilities to space tourists.

· To regulate use of space areas (Not to tample with sensitive areas of moon).

- Space warfare has come up (Lethality of weapons increased).

- GPS, etc used to spy and snoop on other countries.

- To regulate space commerce eg pricing of satellite vehicle launches etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- To ensure no country dominates space.
- Equitable benefit for all from space resources.
- Space should remain a non-sovereign resource.

Reforms and Conclusion

A number of steps can be taken eg signing of new space treaty, passage of space laws by governments to regulate use of space.

International cooperation to deal with space junk, space tourism etc.

— o —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Even after nearly 60 years in existence, AFSPA remains at the centre of debates with respect to countering violent insurgencies, role of the states and local communities. Discuss.

अस्तित्व में आने के लगभग 60 वर्षों के बाद भी, हिंसक उग्रवाद का मुकाबला करने और राज्यों व स्थानीय समुदायों की भूमिका को लेकर AFSPA वाद-विवाद के केंद्र में बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

AFSPA has been imposed in different states eg J&K, Manipur, parts of Assam etc. AFSPA has been at the centre of debates because:-

- Gives a soldier immunity, even to the process of causing death.
- Soldiers who have been tried, have been tried so in ~~civilian~~ military courts and not civilian courts.
- On one hand terrorism has continued, but human rights violations in Kashmir, Manipur have taken place.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- It takes local police, law & order out of the equation.
- Security forces take on different operations
  Allegations of a) Burning houses
  b) Rapes of women.
  c) Collateral damage.
- Even Justice Verma Committee and 2nd ARC have been quoted to say that AFSPA has to go.
- It has exacerbated alienation in sensitive areas. People have become more radicalised.
- Yashwant Sinha recently said that due to AFSPA we have emotionally

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

lost the people of valley.

- States have been bypassed in such areas. States want their fold back.

Reforms.

Supreme Court in Naga People's Union for Civil Liberties gave a list of Do's and Don'ts eg Fire only when it is in public interest, use help of local bodies, work in sync. with locals. Do not indulge in matters outside your domain. Along with this last year the Supreme Court said that any Act of death even in disturbed areas has to be investigated. Above steps may be followed.

18

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Analyse the challenges and opportunities inherent in the push for indigenisation of defence production in India. Also, identify the measures through which indigenous manufacturing of defence equipments is being encouraged by the Government.

भारत में रक्षा उत्पादन के स्वदेशीकरण की दिशा में निहित चुनौतियों और अवसरों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, उन उपायों की भी पहचान कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से रक्षा उपकरणों का स्वदेशी निर्माण सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

Defence production in India has been at the centre of debate. The challenges are as follows:

- Technology availability is poor
- Skill availability of personnel is low
- Ordinance factories are not working in the country.
- Funding for R&D has been poor and abysmal.
- Disproportionate spending on Army Recruitement.
- Failures of agencies of DRDO to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Augment Capabilities.

Opportunities :

- India is the largest importer of defence weapons
- Countered by external and internal Challenges such as Pakistan.
- Internally have to deal with separatism.
- Local collaboration (Strategic partnership) possible).

Govt. steps to encourage

- Defence procurement policy released
  ↓
  Preference given to IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3 categories present.

Buy Buy and Make ~~Buy and~~ Make

For buy 2 categories are present
Buy (local), Buy foreign. Preference to local

For Buy and Make (around 40% content should be Indian)

· Defence FDI (increased) to 100% even though all is not automatic.

· Strategic partnerships of local and foreign firms promoted.

Ordnance factories revived.

Above steps are taken.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's ability to puruse a clear-cut strategic vision depends on its ability to improve institutional cooperation and coordination between the armed forces and civilian bureaucracy. Discuss.

भारत द्वारा एक सुस्पष्ट रणनीतिक दृष्टि का अनुसरण करने की क्षमता वस्तुतः सशस्त्र बलों और सिविल नौकरशाही के बीच संस्थागत सहयोग और समन्वय में सुधार करने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Over the years, it has been seen that India has suffered from external jolts eg Chinese side and internal jolts such as Kashmir, NE areas etc.

However it has been seen that more and more disagreements have cropped up within the civilian bureaucracy and the forces.

This has decreased institutional cooperation and hampered development of a clear cut policy. More cooperation would help as:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Forces that need to be deployed for different areas eg Border, internal security
- The technology that is required for the Armed forces to deal with enemies.
- The rebuttals that need to be given eg in case of cease fire violation etc.
- Which agency would lead in Counter terrorism Operation
- Which agency would deal with terror attacks eg in Pathankot air attack NSG commandos were called, even though Army was on a standby.

In Mumbai Attack, NSG Commandos

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

reached late for the action (showing why coordination is necessary.

It would help in defining the relations that are to be maintained eg Army is fighting on one hand and forces for diplomacy pursued on the other.

How it would be done?

Create a Defence committee with members from Armed forces (3 force) Chiefs and Cabinet Secretary, Foreign Secretary and Nat. Security Advisory. Cab. Sec. as senior most bureaucrat may chair that. They should develop a blueprint to deal with such problems, ensure consultation in case of action, weapons delivery, etc.